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ER & MANLEY, Pub
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Fine Farme
Milk Fever in Cows.
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the effect of parturition, influence at this period upon the circulatory system of organs in a state of exposure the animal very prone to disease. The predisposition, but the most common because one that is to a great extent the control of the one having an animal, is over-feeding. Some feeling upon this subject, because less than a year ago, a very valuable cow from my farm, had died, and I have no doubt entirely from over-feeding. And as in this country is the matter of feeding, and the chief anxiety is to a great extent with plenty of food, to

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The consequent pressure upon seriously interfered with the blood from being regenerated, causes passive congestion of the vessels of the brain, and the result is a state of partial apoplexy. This was referred to, the cow was a person who liked to see a high condition, not a discretion and judgment. She was most likely to be fatal condition. Her time was March, and a ration of corn seed meal, three of short corn meal were given twice the first of February, then the meal was changed to a ration of corn meal twice daily and the corn meal good English oat. She dropped her condition appeared to be doing water, but died in twelve hours. The person who skinned her carcass, secured from her carcass fifty pounds of tallow which the soap factory. It was a expensive lesson to us, was forgot. Just what we should have said may be a fair day with an occasional beef that a cow should be

months before her time for calving expires. After parturition, the cow has a regular flow of milk, and it will do to feed to increase the milk beginning cautiously and increasing until a full ration is reached. These cows are thus referred to in the Department of the Prairie Provinces as predisposing to parturition. Many, amongst which there are many, are numbered, viz.—age, constitution, temperature, and so on. It is, perhaps, of all, a previous disease.

Calving.—An animal is seldom the subject of parturient apoplexy until the time of calving, from which time it increases with age, up to the seventh or eighth year, after which the cow enjoys freedom, as the heifer does.

to, too fatal mainly. So in the end, are some authorities with the view of this opinion that, in measures to prevent loss from they have advised the self-sufficiency, and admission into the colonies, and the carrying of has been attended with benefit of *breed*, as a predisposing well established that there are pretensions to experience; and when we consider the peculiarities and idiosyncrasies large families of the human extending our view, behold in extent, reflected in particular or breeds of domesticated to wonder, although we are sufficiently to say, that are more or less liable; but predisposed to this disease stands prominent in the ratio to one, as compared with

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of meat of flesh or fat; yet, as it frequently is so, as society no means admit that it is so. Plethora may be either of the vessels; the first arises from the state of the arterial system. An excess of food, or of a coarser calibre of the vessels; from a weakness of the venous system; and from a redundancy of blood; as plethora then has two opposite causes, the two conditions of body difform and diametrically opposite, and yet so operate on the organism as to produce like or peculiar structure of the blood, and the place among the organs in which it is placed. Thus we observe plethoric habit and short, plethorically liable, probably that in such animals there is an impediment of blood to the impediment to its return.

to the season of the year of temperature in production, we may say that cases of this kind, nevertheless it is equally true that the largest number of cases occur during the summer months. A previous attack is a predisposing cause. In short, we may say that this has